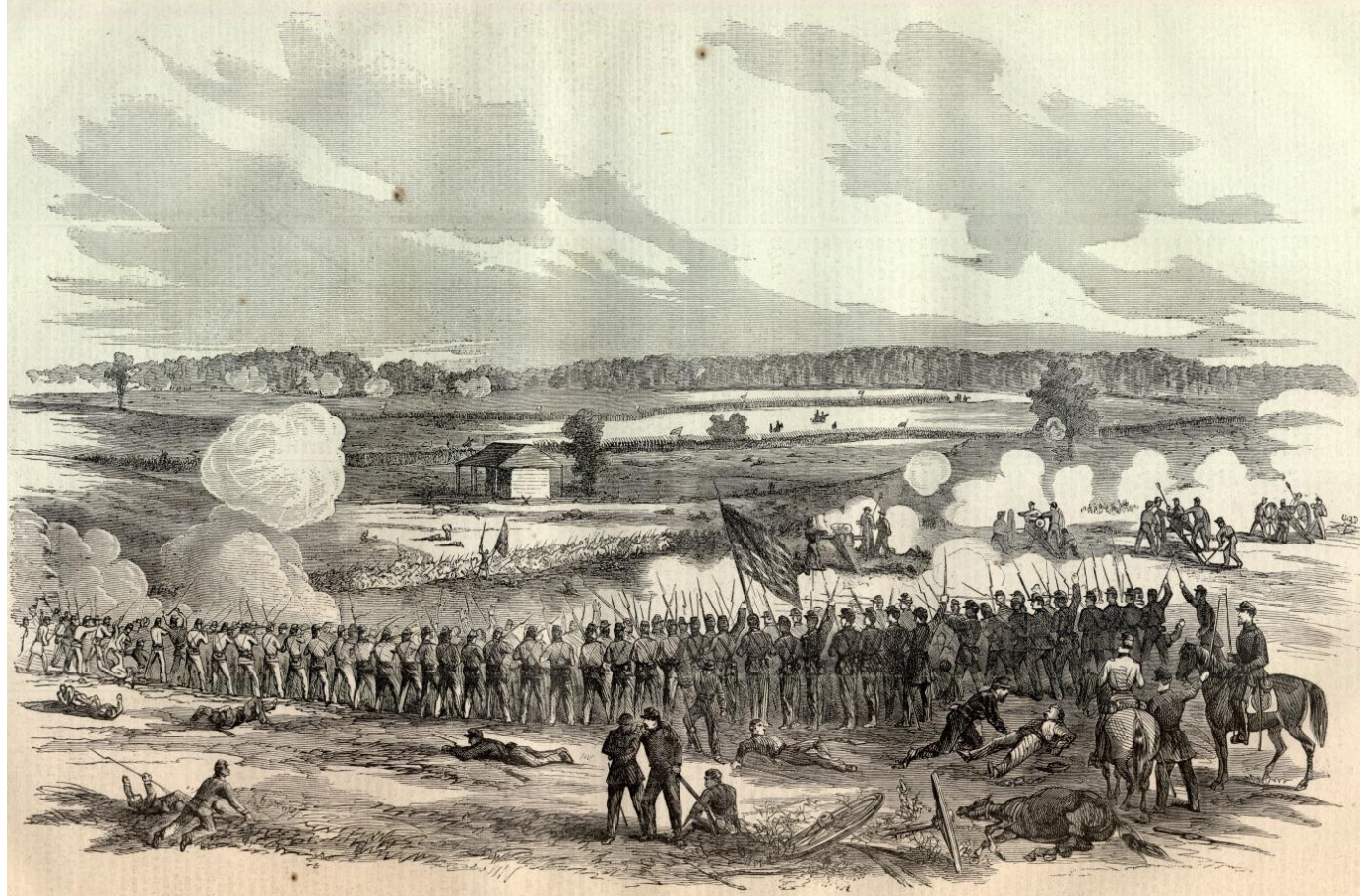


Kentucky, 1861: Debriefing



The Battle of Perryville, the largest battle in Kentucky

Final Papers

- Due Thursday, April 23
- This paper is meant to be written from the point of view of your character as they consider what happened in Kentucky in the first half of 1861.
 - You might find it helpful to think of it as a letter, a diary entry, or selection from a memoir.
 - You may write this paper from the point of view of June 1861 or after the war. Although, if you died during the war, you might have to be creative if you choose to do the latter.
- Read the instructions in your role sheets carefully.
 - Engage with two of the documents in the “core texts” and one student paper or newspaper.
 - I have set a word count minimum of 750 words.
 - My brief summaries and the newspapers might be helpful.
 - Please do not just summarize what happened.
- If you are uncertain what to do, ask!

Bonus Points

- If you think you should have received bonus points, carefully check the “Kentucky, 1861 Assignments” as I have posted all bonus points I am aware of.
- If you believe I have not awarded you a bonus point you have earned, let me know.

Results, 4 pm

- What affected the die role
 - Secession rejected: + 1
 - Loyalty to the Union declared: +1
 - A region seceded: -1
- Results:
 - USA victory after 3.5 years of fighting.
 - Slavery was abolished in the Confederate states via the Emancipation Proclamation. However, slavery was not abolished in Kentucky.

Individual War Experience, 4 pm

- IG Buckner
 - Property destroyed
 - Served in the war, was injured in battle, but died to an old age.
- Hemp Planter
 - Property destroyed
- Uncomfortable Heir
 - Served in the war, was injured in battle, but died to an old age.
- Striving Manufacturer
 - Property destroyed
 - Served in the war and died miserably of disease
- Louisville Attorney
 - Property destroyed
 - Served in the war but showed cowardice on the field of battle (automatic loss)
- Douglas Democrat
 - Property destroyed
 - Served in the war and died miserably of disease
- Bold Cavalier
 - Property destroyed
 - Served in the war and died at home after being wounded in battle
- Presbyterian Planter
 - Property destroyed
- Obdurate Planter
 - Served in the war with exceptional heroism

Individual War Experience, 4 pm

- Bookish Lawyer
 - Property destroyed
- Constitutional Unionist
 - Served in the war and died miserably of disease
- Proud Autodidact
 - Served in the war and died at home after being wounded in battle
- Die-Hard Whig
 - Property destroyed
 - Served in the war with exceptional heroism (automatic win)
- Jacksonian Democrat
 - Served in the war but showed cowardice on the field of battle (automatic loss)
- True Kentuckian
 - Served in the war and died miserably of disease
- Fire-Eater
 - Property destroyed
 - Served in the war with exceptional heroism (automatic win)
- Ambitious Veteran
 - Property destroyed
- Breckinridge Democrat (Raymor)
 - Served in the war and died in battle
- Breckinridge Democrat (Cobb)
 - Served in the war with exceptional heroism (automatic win)

Results, 11 am

- What affected the die role
 - Secession rejected + 1
- Results:
 - USA victory after 4 years of fighting.
 - Slavery was abolished in Kentucky via the 13th Amendment.

Individual War Experience, 11 am

- Gov. Magoffin
 - Property destroyed
 - Served in the war, was injured in battle, but died to an old age.
- IG Buckner
 - Served in the war and died in battle
- Uncomfortable Heir
 - Property destroyed
 - Served in the war, was injured in battle, but died to an old age.
- Homespun Lawyer
 - Served in the war and died in battle
- Louisville Attorney
 - Property destroyed
- Bold Cavalier
 - Served in the war with exceptional heroism (automatic win)
- Striving Manufacturer (Giancarlo)
 - Property destroyed
- Striving Manufacturer (Diaz)
 - Served in the war and died at home after being wounded in battle
- Douglas Democrat
 - Property destroyed
 - Served in the war but showed cowardice on the field of battle (automatic loss)
- Presbyterian Planter
 - Property destroyed
- Paternalistic Planter
 - Property destroyed
 - Served in the war and died miserably of disease

Individual War Experience, 11 am

- Bookish Lawyer
 - Property destroyed
 - Served in the war, was injured in battle, but died to an old age.
- Genteel Sportsman
 - Property destroyed
 - Served in the war and died miserably of disease
- Proud Autodidact
 - Property destroyed
 - Served in the war and died miserably of disease
- Die-Hard Whig
 - Property destroyed
- Jacksonian Democrat
 - Property destroyed
- Property destroyed
- True Kentuckian (Barrios)
 - Property destroyed
- Fire-Eater (Donigan)
 - Property destroyed
- Ambitious Veteran
 - Property destroyed
 - Served in the war and died in battle
- Breckinridge Democrat (Jones)
 - Property destroyed
 - Served in the war and died at home after being wounded in battle
- Breckinridge Democrat (Foster)

Individual War Experience

- If your name was not on the previous slide, you survived the war unscathed without serving in either military.
- In the real Civil War one in five southern white men of military age died as a result of the war.
- About 2/3 of the deaths of Civil War soldiers were from disease, not battle wounds.
- Much private property was destroyed by armies from both sides and militia and guerrilla units, especially in the Upper South where most battles and guerrillas warfare occurred.

Who won?

- Did you find any of the goals frustrating?

How did it go?

- What issues seemed most important in the legislature?
- What or who drove the outcome?
- What did you learn about this period in American history from this game?
- How did you feel about discussing slavery in the way we did?

What really happened? Before Ft. Sumter

- Lincoln was elected and South Carolina seceded in late 1860.
- A special secession of the legislature convened on January 17, 1861.
 - Refused to call a sovereignty convention
 - Refused to allocate additional funds for the KSG
 - Passed a resolution condemning use of federal force against any state
- In January and February, six additional states seceded, and the CSA was formed.
- In Kentucky, secessionists pressured the legislature to take action.
- The legislature reconvened on March 20, 1861
 - Refused to call a sovereignty convention
 - Passed the Corwin Amendment to the federal constitution



The Old State Capitol

After Ft. Sumter

- The CSA attacked Ft. Sumter on April 14, and the fort surrendered on April 15.
- In response, Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers.
- Governor Magoffin
 - Refused Lincoln's request for four regiments from Kentucky.
 - Refused Davis's request for troops but did allow Confederate recruiters to enter the state.
- Four more states seceded after Lincoln's call for troops.
- On May 16, the legislature passed a resolution of neutrality.



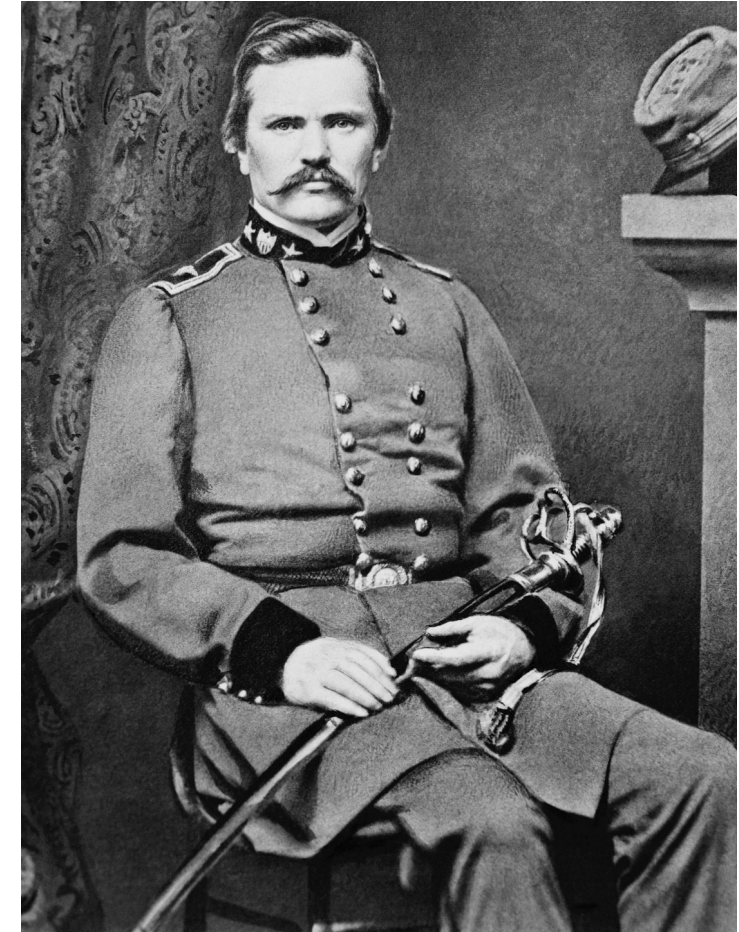
Governor Magoffin

Neutrality

- While the State Guard was dominated by secessionists, it followed state policy and helped to maintain neutrality.
- However, the legislature took control of the State Guard and formed a unionist “Home Guard” to counter it.
- Lincoln chose to respect Kentucky’s neutrality but began to actively recruit Kentucky unionists into the American army.
- During the summer of 1861 neither the USA nor CSA launched a major incursion into Kentucky.

Unionism

- On September 3, 1861, Confederate General Leonidas Polk invaded the state.
- In response, the legislature declared Kentucky's loyalty to the USA.
- Simon Bolivar Buckner gathered secessionists and went South to join the Confederacy.
 - Buckner served as a general in the Confederate army for the rest of the war.
- In November, Kentucky secessionists met and formally seceded.
 - Support strongest in the Jackson Purchase
 - Run out of the state by the Union army



Simon Bolivar Buckner

“Confederate” Kentucky

- Many Kentuckians came to identify with the Confederacy after the war.
- Why?
 - Union military occupation
 - Because of some popular support for the CSA, martial law was declared in 1863.
 - By the end of the war, the state was in a low-level state of rebellion.
 - Emancipation
 - White Kentuckians resented increasing identification of the northern war effort with ending slavery.
 - After 1863, white Kentuckians opposed and resented the use of black soldiers.
 - By the end of the war, union soldiers were liberating enslaved Kentuckians.
- After the war Kentucky embraced its “southern identity.”
 - Refused to ratify the 13th Amendment (until 1976).
 - Whites used racial violence to force freed African-Americans into a subservient position (or out in the case of the Cumberland Plateau).
 - Instituted Jim Crow laws and practices.